

THE END OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

Surrender Documents in Facsimile



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THE END OF THE WAR
IN THE PACIFIC



SURRENDER DOCUMENTS
IN FACSIMILE



The National Archives

NATIONAL ARCHIVES PUBLICATION

NO. 46-6



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1945

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office,
Washington 25, D. C. Price (paper) 30 cents*



GENERAL JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT OPENING THE EXHIBITION OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER DOCUMENTS
Besides the guard of honor, from left to right, are Thad Page, Administrative Secretary of the National Archives, Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the United States, General Wainwright, and Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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The End of the War in the Pacific

ABOARD the battleship *Missouri*, anchored in Tokyo Bay, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, accepted the capitulation of the Japanese by signing the instrument of surrender. That was at 0908 hours on Sunday the second day of September 1945. The mighty machine of war had already rolled to a stop, but the formal surrender marked the end of the conflict that some called the War for Survival, the War for Humanity, or the War Against Fascism but that most people termed simply World War II.

Begun by the Japanese in treachery and prosecuted with a savage brutality abhorred by the civilized world, the war in the Pacific came to an abrupt close only three short months after the collapse and surrender of Nazi Germany.* It had been nearly four years, however, since the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor had staggered America. Unprepared but undaunted, the United States and her allies had bravely resisted but at best could fight only delaying actions as the conquering Japanese forces swept through the Philippines, Malaya, and Java to the very gates of Australia. Then, although policy dictated that the European theater should have first call on men, equipment, and supplies, the enemy advance was finally stopped. In the carrier air battles of the Coral Sea in May and of Midway in June 1942 the Jap fleet was severely damaged. On Guadalcanal and New Guinea our troops fought doggedly and successfully in spite of overwhelming odds against them.

The tide of victory was turned at last. It surged up through the Solomons and up the long ladder to the home islands of Japan. Lae,

Makin, Tarawa, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Saipan, Guam, and Tinian became far more than names for pin points in the Pacific. The liberation of the Philippines was not only a brilliant campaign, it was a symbol of hope to the still-oppressed of the East. And then with the taking of Iwo Jima and Okinawa in the spring of 1945 our forces were on the threshold of Nippon and there they stayed in spite of mass attacks by suicide planes. With Germany out of the picture, the full force of the Allies could now be turned on the Japanese. From our firmly established base on Okinawa, our planes flew on announced raids and our fleet steamed within sight of Japan's most important cities—unchallenged.

Japan was doomed. Her air force was destroyed and her fleet was annihilated. Although she still had millions of troops in the field, although she still had an empire, she knew that cut off as she was she could not maintain her forces or hold her empire. On August 5, the atomic bomb burst with all its awful power over Hiroshima. On August 8, the Soviet Union joined the fight, thus completing the encirclement of Japan. The dropping of a second atomic bomb, this time on Nagasaki, made it obvious that Japan was faced not just with defeat but with possible obliteration.

On Friday morning, August 10, Americans listening to their radios were electrified by the flash—"The Japs accept the Potsdam Declaration." A Japanese broadcast saying that Japan was ready to surrender if the Emperor's prerogatives were not prejudiced had been picked up. That evening Washington confirmed the fact that a peace proposal had been received and the next day the United States, on behalf of herself, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, replied that the Emperor and the Japanese Government would be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Three days later word of Japan's acceptance was

*Facsimiles of the German surrender documents are published in National Archives, *Germany Surrenders Unconditionally*, which is for sale at 30 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

received in Washington. At 7 p. m. on August 14, President Truman announced the unconditional surrender of the last of our enemies. There was peace once more in the world.

At the formal surrender aboard the *Missouri*, Japan was represented by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and General Yoshijiro Umezumi, whose credentials, in Japanese, are signed by Emperor Hirohito above the seal of the Empire. The English translations of these documents were furnished by the Japanese.

Escorted by Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Corregidor, and Lieutenant General Arthur E. Percival, British Commander at Singapore when it fell to the Japanese—both prisoners of war for more than 3 years—General Douglas MacArthur signed the instrument of surrender as Supreme Commander. He was followed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who signed for the United States, by General Hsu Yung-Ch'ang for China, Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser for the United Kingdom, Lieutenant General Kuzma Derevyanko for the Soviet Union, General Sir Thomas Blamey for Australia, Colonel L. Moore Cosgrave for Canada, General Jacques Le Clerc for France, Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich for the Netherlands, and Air Vice Marshal Leonard M. Isitt for New Zealand.

In a rescript, or proclamation, signed by the Emperor above his seal, Hirohito announced the surrender and commanded the Japanese to lay down their arms and to carry out the provisions of the instrument of surrender. The Japanese furnished the English translation of this document also.

These four documents and the translations were flown from General MacArthur's headquarters to Washington. There on September 7 at ceremonies in the White House they were presented by Secretary of War Stimson to President Truman, who announced that the documents were to be placed on exhibition in the National Archives where the German surrender papers were already on display. The State Department, which assumed custody of the records, turned them over to the National Archives and on Wednesday morning, September 12, at 11 o'clock General Jonathan M. Wainwright opened the exhibition of these documents.

In obedience to the imperial rescript, the general surrender at Tokyo Bay was followed by the

capitulation of Japanese armies in the field. The National Archives has received three of these instruments of surrender for permanent preservation and they too have been placed on exhibition. Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright was given the honor of receiving the surrender of the Japanese in the Philippines, where he had made such a gallant fight and had endured with his men the indignity of defeat and captivity. This surrender took place at Camp John Hay, Baguio, Mountain Province, Luzon, on September 3, 1945. The instrument was not signed by Wainwright but by Major General Edmond H. Leavelle, Deputy Commander of the United States Army Forces in the Western Pacific. General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the cruel "Tiger of Malaya," and Vice Admiral Denhichi Okochi signed for the Japanese.

The surrender of the Japanese forces in southern Korea took place at Seoul on September 9, 1945, at 1630 hours. Lieutenant General Yoshio Suzuki, senior commander of the ground and air forces in Korea, and Gisaburo Yamaguchi, senior commander of the naval forces in the area, acted on behalf of the Japanese. Nobuyuki Abe, Governor General of Korea, also signed in recognition of his duty to carry out orders of the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, who accepted the surrender. Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, representative of the United States Navy, also signed this instrument.

Admiral The Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, accepted the surrender of the Japanese in that area. The instrument of surrender was signed at Singapore at 0341 hours on September 12, 1945. The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi, was supposed to surrender his sword to Lord Mountbatten but he was too ill to appear. Instead, General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander at Singapore and Deputy Commander in South East Asia, represented the Japanese and signed the document.

These surrender documents, reproduced herein in facsimile, are a reminder not only of our triumph but also of that responsibility of which President Truman spoke—the responsibility "to see to it that this victory shall be a monument worthy of the dead who died to win it."

Radio Script of the Ceremonies Opening the Exhibit of the Japanese Surrender Documents

ANNOUNCER: Ladies and gentlemen, from the Exhibition Hall of the National Archives in our Nation's Capital is brought to you a special ceremony during which the original Japanese surrender documents will be placed on public display.

This hall provides an impressive and appropriate setting for the display of such historic documents. Beneath a great half dome, which rises 75 feet above the floor, are murals by Barry Faulkner picturing in heroic size the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the submission of the Constitution to the President of the Continental Congress. In the cases around the hall, which is bedecked with the flags of the United Nations, are documents marking milestones on America's road from war to peace. The declaration of war against Japan, the agreement to launch the Normandy invasion, the Teheran and Yalta Agreements, the German surrender documents, and copies of the United Nations Charter are among the items being shown in an exhibit on international cooperation for war and peace.

Today the Japanese surrender documents signed on board the battleship *Missouri* on September 2 are to be added to this exhibit. They were flown to Washington from Tokyo soon after the signing and were presented to President Truman. They are now in the hall's center case, which is in the form of a shrine. At each side of it, a military guard of honor stands at rigid attention. Before it sit a number of honor guests, among them two veterans of Bataan, Pfc Felman Cappel and Cpl. Russell Villiers.

The case will be unveiled by General Jonathan M. Wainwright, the hero of Corregidor, and Dr. Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the United States, will accept the documents for exhibition. The Speaker of the House, the Honorable Sam Rayburn, will serve as master of ceremonies.

High-ranking military officers of the United Nations, resplendent in gold braid and numerous

decorations, and Members of Congress, the Cabinet, and the diplomatic corps have just taken their places around the center case.

And, now, the next voice you will hear is that of Mr. Thad Page, Administrative Secretary of the National Archives.

MR. PAGE: Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the Archivist of the United States and the staff of the National Archives, to welcome you to the National Archives on this important occasion. I now have the privilege and honor of introducing to you a distinguished statesman, who will act as master of ceremonies, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Sam Rayburn.

SPEAKER RAYBURN: Ladies and gentlemen, nearly 4 years ago, on December 7, 1941, that "day of infamy," Japan treacherously struck at Pearl Harbor. The Nation was shocked and angry, but it was not stunned. It was galvanized into action. We had not sought war, but when war came we mobilized our men, materials, and machines into the greatest fighting force and the greatest arsenal of democracy the world had ever seen.

Meanwhile, however, our gallant men on Bataan, first under General Douglas MacArthur and then under Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, were fighting against hopeless odds. With no aid from outside possible, the fall of Corregidor was inevitable. The courage of its defenders and the brutality of the Jap victors, however, turned it from defeat into a flaming symbol—a promise that Corregidor would be avenged.

"I shall return," MacArthur vowed. But during those grim days when democracy was on the defensive and modern civilization seemed on the verge of collapse, the fulfillment of that promise seemed a long way off. Nevertheless, it gave a ray of hope to an almost hopeless world. All of

us now realize how, after much bitter fighting on land and sea and in the air, that promise was gloriously and magnificently fulfilled. We are all familiar with the successful campaigns that followed the liberation of the Philippines—Balikpapan, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa—and that led to the unconditional surrender of Japan.

It is fitting that the documents that now give, and will continue to give through unborn generations, evidence of the triumph of the United Nations over the Japanese Empire should be added to the other significant documents on display in this room. These documents now take their place along with the German surrender papers, copies of the San Francisco Charter, and papers relating to the various international conferences attended by President Roosevelt and President Truman—Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. Altogether they reflect the story of our efforts and those of our allies to win the war and bring peace once again to the world.

It is equally fitting—peculiarly appropriate—that these Japanese surrender documents should be unveiled for public display by one of history's greatest heroes, a man who even in defeat symbolized the ideals and objectives for which this Nation mobilized all its resources, a man who contributed greatly to our ultimate victory by holding out with meager and inadequate resources far longer than was expected, a man who, despite temporary defeat and indignities heaped upon him during many months in Japanese prison camps, never lost his spirit or his faith in America. a man who by his courage and indomitable will contributed immeasurably to ultimate victory. Ladies and gentlemen, it is my privilege to present to you the hero of Bataan and Corregidor, who will unveil the Japanese surrender documents, General Jonathan M. Wainwright.

GENERAL WAINWRIGHT: Mr. Speaker, Dr. Buck, ladies and gentlemen, the first thing I want to say to you is that being home is fine. I was deeply moved by being invited to attend the Japanese surrender ceremonies aboard the battleship *Missouri*, and I was touched when General MacArthur presented me with the first pen he used to sign the instrument of surrender. Today you bestow upon me another great honor, that of making available to the American people the documents that bear enduring evidence of the

supremacy of right over might and of the return of peace to a distraught world. On this occasion, as always, I think of the brave men who served under my command. On their behalf, as well as on my own, I am pleased to unveil the documents that brought final peace to a war-torn and war-weary world.

SPEAKER RAYBURN: Thank you, General Wainwright. I know something about the hardships endured by Japanese prisoners of war, but in view of the rigid schedule that you have experienced during the last few days and the strenuous schedule facing you tomorrow in New York, I am afraid that until you are permitted some relaxation and rest, Manchuria might still look good to you. At any rate you may be assured that we are grateful to you for being here today, and I want you to know that you will live in the hearts of Americans forever.

All of us know and are immensely proud of the part played by the Navy and the Marine Corps in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. We have with us a distinguished Naval officer, Rear Admiral H. H. Good, who is here to represent the Secretary of the Navy. Admiral Good, will you be kind enough to come up on the steps so the audience can see you.

And now it is my pleasure to present to you the Archivist of the United States, who will accept the Japanese surrender documents for public display and read a message from the President of the United States. Ladies and gentlemen, the Archivist of the United States, Dr. Solon J. Buck.

THE ARCHIVIST: Speaker Rayburn, General Wainwright, ladies and gentlemen. It is a pleasure and an honor to receive from you, General Wainwright, these documents that mark the end of eight long years of war for our brave and enduring ally China and nearly four years of valiant fighting for ourselves and our other allies. When plans were being made for the exhibit on international cooperation for war and peace, to which these documents are now added, Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom President Truman has called the "defender of democracy" and the "architect of world peace and cooperation," was still alive. He took a great interest in this exhibit because he wanted the people to know the road to peace as he was traveling it. Little did we imagine that he was to be cut down with the end of that road almost in sight. Nor did we think this spring

when the German surrender documents took their place in this hall that in but four short months we would see the complete capitulation of our brutal enemy Japan.

Today, as these Japanese surrender documents join the Lend-Lease Act, the declaration of war against Japan, the Yalta and other Agreements, the German surrender documents, and the United Nations Charter, the story on international co-operation for war and peace that this exhibit seeks to tell is completed.

The exhibit is completed. The war has ended. An organization to preserve the peace and security of the world has been devised. But there have been other surrenders, other agreements, and other international organizations—the archives of the United States hold many of their stories, some of them tragic. This time we must not forget that enduring peace for the world rests on more than these structures. The possibility of its achievement lies in the hearts and wills of ourselves, of our allies, and even of our enemies.

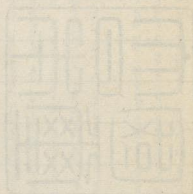
President Truman has asked me to express his regret that he could not be here today to pay his respects to General Wainwright and to all those, living and dead, whose unflinching bravery

brought the Japanese to their knees. He has sent a message, however, which he has asked me to read. This is his message:

"It is with profound satisfaction that this day we are able to lay before the people of the United States and the representatives of our faithful allies these tokens of the downfall of our enemy in the Pacific—the Japanese unconditional surrender documents. They are only sheets of paper, some of them written in a language most of us cannot read, but they are an eternal reminder of that indomitable courage of our fighting forces and of the home front that led us through the disastrous days of Pearl Harbor, Bataan, and Corregidor to final victory.

"The world is now at peace but we would betray those who died to make peace possible—we would make these surrender documents a mockery—if we did not continue to battle against the evil ideologies of those who forced war upon the world. Those ideas must be wiped out, and the German and Japanese people must be taught, with sternness but with justice, to live in a world where there is respect for the rights of nations and of men. This we must do to protect and perpetuate that peace we have so dearly won."

Facsimiles of the Documents



五原縣文庫藏
藏版三

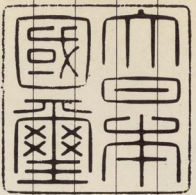
天佑ヲ保有シ萬世一系ノ皇祚ヲ踐メル
大日本帝國天皇裕仁此ノ書ヲ見ル有
衆ニ宣示ス

朕茲ニ聯合國最高司令官ヨリ署名ノ要
請アリタル降伏文書ニ朕及朕ノ政府ノ命ニ
依リ且朕及朕ノ政府ニ代リ署名スルノ權限ヲ
正三位勳一等重光葵ニ付與ス

神武天皇卽位紀元二千六百五年昭和二十年
九月一日東京宮城ニ於テ親ラ名ヲ署シ璽ヲ

鈐
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シ
ム

裕
仁



內閣總理大臣
稔
茂
王

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's credentials
(Original document 12½ by 18½ inches)

Translation.

H I R O H I T O ,

By the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty changeless through ages eternal,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

We do hereby authorize Mamoru Shigemitsu, Zyosanai, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun to attach his signature by command and in behalf of Ourselves and Our Government unto the Instrument of Surrender which is required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be signed.

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set Our signature and caused the Great Seal of the Empire to be affixed.

Given at Our Palace in Tōkyō, this first day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Syōwa, being the two
thousand

thousand six hundred and fifth year from the Accession of the Emperor Zinsu.

Seal of
the
Empire

Signed: H I R O H I T O.

Countersigned: Haruhiko-ō
Prime Minister

Translation of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's credentials
(Each page of original document 9¼ by 13¼ inches)

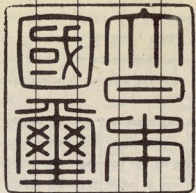
天佑ヲ保有シ萬世一系ノ皇祚ヲ踐メル
大日本帝國天皇裕仁此ノ書ヲ見ル有衆ニ
宣示ス

朕茲ニ聯合國最高司令官ヨリ署名ノ要請
アリタル降伏文書ニ朕及朕ノ大本營ノ命
ニ依リ且朕及朕ノ大本營ニ代リ署名スルノ權
限ヲ陸軍大將正三位勳一等功二級梅津美
治郎ニ付與ス

神武天皇卽位紀元二千六百五年昭和二十年九月

一日東京宮城ニ於テ親ヲ名ヲ署シ璽ヲ鈐セシム

裕仁



參謀總長梅津美治郎
軍令部總長 臺田 鈐

General Umezu's credentials
(Original document 12½ by 18½ inches)

Translation.

HIROHITO,

By the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty changeless through ages eternal,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!
We do hereby authorise Yoshijiro Umezu, Zyosanni, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Second Class of the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, to attach his signature by command and in behalf of Ourselves and Our Imperial General Headquarters unto the Instrument of Surrender which is required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be signed.

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set Our signature and caused the Great Seal of the Empire to be affixed.

Given at Our Palace in Tōkyō, this first day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Shōwa, being the two
thousand

thousand six hundred and fifth year from the Accession of the Emperor Zinmu.

Seal of
the
Empire

Signed: HIROHITO.

Countersigned: Yoshijiro Umezu
Chief of the General
Staff of the Imperial
Japanese Army

Soemu Toyoda
Chief of the General
Staff of the Imperial
Japanese Navy

*Translation of General Umezu's credentials
(Each page of original document 9 7/8 by 13 1/4 inches)*

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER



e, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

*Instrument of surrender signed at Tokyo Bay
(Each page of original document 15½ by 22¼ inches)*

Signed at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0904. I
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945.

重光葵

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan
and the Japanese Government.

梅津美治郎

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese
Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0908 I
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945,
for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other
United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

W. H. M. Nimitz
United States Representative

徐永昌
Republic of China Representative

Bruce Fraser
United Kingdom Representative

Сергей-сидорович В. Рыков
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Representative

Ed Blaney
Commonwealth of Australia Representative

Carroll D. Gurnea
Dominion of Canada Representative

Leclerc
Provisional Government of the French
Republic Representative

M. J. M. J. M.
Kingdom of the Netherlands Representative

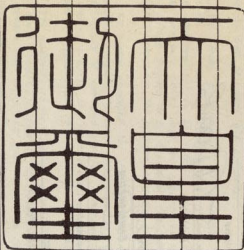
Lemuel H. Smith
Dominion of New Zealand Representative

朕ハ昭和二十年七月二十六日米英支各國
政府ノ首班カポツダムニ於テ發シ後ニ
蘇聯邦カ參加シタル宣言ノ掲クル諸
條項ヲ受諾シ帝國政府及大本營ニ
對シ聯合國最高司令官カ提示シタ
ル降伏文書ニ朕ニ代リ署名シ且聯合
國最高司令官ノ指示ニ基キ陸海
軍ニ對スル一般命令ヲ發スヘキコトヲ
命シタリ朕ハ朕カ臣民ニ對シ敵對行
爲ヲ直ニ止メ武器ヲ措キ且降伏文書

内閣

ノ一切ノ條項竝ニ帝國政府及大本營ノ
發スル一般命令ヲ誠實ニ履行セム
コトヲ命ス

裕仁



昭和二十年九月二日

内閣總理大臣

穗 茂 王

國務大臣 爵

近衛文麿

海軍大臣

米内光政

外務大臣

重光葵

運輸大臣

小日山直登

大藏大臣

津島壽一

司法大臣

岩田吉造

農林大臣

千石興太郎

國務大臣

内務大臣 内閣 佐方竹虎

内務大臣

山崎 巖

商工大臣

中島 知久平

厚生大臣

松村 謙三

文部大臣

高田 多門

國務大臣

小畑 敏四郎

陸軍大臣

下村 定

Emperor Hirohito's rescript, page 2
(Original document 11¼ by 16½ inches)

PROCLAMATION

Accepting the terms set forth in Declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26th, 1945 at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, We have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on Our behalf the Instrument of Surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue General Orders to the Military and Naval Forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. We command all Our people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of Instrument of Surrender and the General Orders issued by the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters hereunder.

This second day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Syōwa.

Seal of
the
Emperor

Signed: HIROHITO

Countersigned: Naruhiko-Ō
Prime Minister

Maoru Shigenitsu
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Iwao Yamazaki
Minister for Home Affairs

Juichi Taushimu
Minister of Finance

Sadamu Shimosura
Minister of War

Mitsumasa Yonai
Minister of Navy

Chuzo Iwata
Minister of Justice

Tamon Maeda
Minister of Education

Kenzo Matsumura
Minister of Welfare

Kotaro Sengoku
Minister of Agriculture
and Forestry

Chikuhei Nakajima
Minister of Commerce
and Industry

Naoto Kobiyama
Minister of Transportation

Fumimaro Konoe
Minister without Portfolio

Taketora Ogata
Minister without Portfolio

Einehiro Obata
Minister without Portfolio

Translation of Emperor Hirohito's rescript
(Each page of original document 9½ by 13¼ inches)

Instrument of Surrender

of the

Japanese and Japanese-Controlled Armed Forces in the Philippine Islands
to the

Commanding General

United States Army Forces, Western Pacific

Camp John Hay

Baguio, Mountain Province,
Luzon, Philippine Islands

3 September 1945

Pursuant to and in accordance with the proclamation of the Emperor of Japan accepting the terms set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and to the formal instrument of surrender of the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters signed at Tokyo Bay at 0900 on 2 September 1945:

1. Acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, We hereby surrender unconditionally to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, all Japanese and Japanese-controlled armed forces, air, sea, ground and auxiliary, in the Philippine Islands.

2. We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated in the Philippine Islands to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft and military and civil property, and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, or his authorized representatives.

3. We hereby direct the commanders of all Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands to issue at once to all forces under their command to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control, as prisoners of war, to the nearest United States Army Force Commander.

4. We hereby direct the commanders of all Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands to surrender intact and in good order to the nearest United States Army Force Commander, at times and at places directed by him, all equipment and supplies of whatever nature under their control.

5. We hereby direct the commanders of all Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands at once to liberate all Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees under their control, and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed by the nearest United States Army Force Commander.

*Instrument of surrender of Japanese forces in the Philippines
(Each page of original document 9 7/8 by 15 inches)*

6. We hereby undertake to transmit the directives as given in Paragraphs 1 through 5, above, to all Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands immediately by all means within our power, and further to furnish to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, all necessary Japanese emissaries fully empowered to bring about the surrender of Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands with whom we are not in contact.

7. We hereby undertake to furnish immediately to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, a statement of the designation, numbers, location and commanders of all Japanese armed forces, ground, sea or air, in the Philippine Islands.

8. We hereby undertake faithfully to obey all further proclamation, orders and directives deemed by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, to be proper to effectuate this surrender.

Signed at Camp John Hay, Baguio, Mountain Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, at 1210 hours 3 September 1945:

Tomo-yuki Yamashita

TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA,
General, Imperial Japanese Army
Highest Commander, Imperial
Japanese Army in the Philippines.

Den-hichi Okochi

DENHICI OKOCHI,
Vice Admiral, Imperial Japanese Navy
Highest Commander, Imperial
Japanese Navy in the Philippines.

By command of and in behalf
of the Japanese Imperial
General Headquarters

Accepted at Camp John Hay, Baguio, Mountain Province, Luzon
Philippine Islands, at 1210 hours 3 September 1945:
For the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific:

Edmond H. Levey

EDMOND H. LEVEY,
Major General, USA
Deputy Commander, United States Army Forces,
Western Pacific.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 235, c/o POSTMASTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FORMAL SURRENDER BY THE SENIOR JAPANESE GROUND,
SEA, AIR AND AUXILIARY FORCES COMMANDERS WITHIN
KOREA SOUTH OF 38° NORTH LATITUDE TO THE COM-
MANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN
KOREA, FOR AND IN BEHALF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

WHEREAS an Instrument of Surrender was on the 2d day of September 1945 by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial Headquarters signed by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and by Yoshijiro Umezu by command of and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters and

WHEREAS the terms of the Instrument of Surrender were substantially as follows:

"1. We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the governments of the United States, China and Great Britain 26 July 1945 at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

"2. We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

"3. We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, air crafts, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

"4. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all

*Instrument of surrender of Japanese forces in southern Korea
(Each page of original document 8 by 10½ inches)*

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 235, c/o POSTMASTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

"5. We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper and to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

"6. We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the Provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated Representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

"7. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all Allied Prisoners of War and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

"8. The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender" and

WHEREAS the terms of surrender were, on the 2d day of September 1945 as given by the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other allied powers, accepted by the Imperial Japanese Government, and

WHEREAS on the 2d day of September 1945 the Imperial General Headquarters by direction of the Emperor has ordered all its commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese

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Armed Forces and Japanese controlled forces under their command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms and remain in their present locations and to surrender unconditionally to commanders acting on behalf of the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom, the British Empire and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and

WHEREAS the Imperial General Headquarters, its senior commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the main islands of Japan, minor islands adjacent thereto, Korea south of 38° north latitude and the Philippines were directed to surrender to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Forces, Pacific and

WHEREAS the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Forces, Pacific has appointed the Commanding General, XXIV Corps as the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and has directed him as such to act for the Commander-in-Chief United States Army Forces, Pacific in the reception of the surrender of the senior Japanese commanders of all Japanese ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in Korea south of 38° north latitude and all islands adjacent thereto. Now therefore

We, the undersigned, senior Japanese commanders of all Japanese ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in Korea south of 38° north latitude, do hereby acknowledge:

a. That we have been duly advised and fully informed of the contents of the Proclamation by the Emperor of Japan, the Instrument of Surrender and the orders hereinabove referred to.

b. That we accept our duties and obligations under said instruments and orders and recognize the necessity for our strict compliance therewith and adherence thereto.

c. That the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, is the duly authorized representative of the Commander-in-Chief United States Army Forces, Pacific and that we will completely and immediately carry out and put into effect his instructions.

Finally, we do hereby formally and unconditionally surrender to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in

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Korea, all persons in Korea south of 38 degrees North Latitude who are in the Armed Forces of Japan, and all military installations, ordnance, ships, aircraft and other military equipment or property of every kind or description in Korea, including all islands adjacent thereto, south of 38 degrees North Latitude over which we exercise jurisdiction or control.

In case of conflict or ambiguity between the English text of this document and any translation thereof, the English shall prevail.

Signed at SEOUL, KOREA, at /630 hours on the 9th day of September 1945.

上月良夫

Senior Japanese commander of all Japanese ground and air forces in Korea south of 38° north latitude.

山口 儀三郎

Senior Japanese commander of all Japanese naval forces in Korea south of 38° north latitude.

I, Nobuyuki Abe, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Governor General of KOREA do hereby certify that I have read and fully understand the contents of the foregoing Instrument of Surrender, and of all documents referred to therein.

I hereby acknowledge the duties and obligations imposed upon me by said documents, insofar as they apply to all matters within my jurisdiction or control as Governor General of Korea, and recognise the necessity of my strict compliance therewith and adherence thereto.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

APO 235, c/o POSTMASTER

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

In particular do I recognize that the Commanding General, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA is the duly authorized representative of the Commander-in-Chief, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC, and that I am completely and immediately to carry out and put into effect his instructions.

Signed at SEOUL, KOREA, at 1630 hours on the 9th day of September 1945.

阿部信行

(Governor General of KOREA)

Accepted at SEOUL, KOREA, at 1630 hours on the 9th day of September 1945 for and in behalf of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Forces, Pacific.

John R. Hodge

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea

Thomas C. Kinkaid

T. C. KINKAID
Admiral, U. S. Navy
Representative of the United States Navy



INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER OF JAPANESE FORCES UNDER
THE COMMAND OR CONTROL OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER,
JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, SOUTHERN REGIONS,
WITHIN THE OPERATIONAL THEATRE OF THE SUPREME
ALLIED COMMANDER, SOUTH EAST ASIA.

1. In pursuance of and in compliance with:

- (a) the Instrument of Surrender signed by the Japanese plenipotentiaries by command and on behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government, and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at Tokyo on 2 September, 1945;
- (b) General Order No. 1, promulgated at the same place and on the same date;
- (c) the Local Agreement made by the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, with the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia at Rangoon on 27 August, 1945;

to all of which Instrument of Surrender, General Order and Local Agreement this present Instrument is complementary and which it in no way supersedes, the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions (Field Marshal Count Terauchi) does hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia (Admiral The Lord Louis Mountbatten) himself and all Japanese sea, ground, air and auxiliary forces under his command or control and within the operational theatre of the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia.

2. The Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, undertakes to ensure that all orders and instructions that may be issued from time to time by the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, or by any of his subordinate Naval, Military or Air Force Commanders of whatever rank acting in his name, are scrupulously and promptly obeyed by all Japanese sea, ground, air and auxiliary forces under the command or control of the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, and within the operational theatre of the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia.

3. Any disobedience of, or delay or failure to comply with, orders or instructions issued by the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, or issued on his behalf by any of his subordinate Naval, Military or Air Force Commanders of whatever rank, and any action which the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, or his subordinate Commanders, acting on his behalf, may determine to be detrimental to the Allied Powers, will be dealt with as the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia may decide.

4. This Instrument takes effect from the time and date of signing.

5. This Instrument is drawn up in the English language, which is the only authentic version. In any case of doubt as to intention or meaning, the decision of the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia is final. It is the responsibility of the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, to make such translation into Japanese as he may require.

Signed at Singapore at 0341 hours (G.M.T.) on 12 September, 1945.

陸軍大将 板垣征四郎
SUPREME COMMANDER
JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
SOUTHERN REGIONS.



Louis Mountbatten
SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER,
SOUTH EAST ASIA.

Instrument of surrender of Japanese forces in South East Asia
(Original document 8½ by 14½ inches)

